## Testimonial to Father Gavazzi.

FAREWELL LECTURE OF THE REVEREND PADRE. An immense assemblage of the citizens of New York congregated last Friday evening in Metropolian Hall to present a testimonial to Father Gavazzi, in token of the high value attached to his lectures delivered in this city. The ladies attended in the proportion of ten to one, and as the body of the hall nd the galleries were well filled, the scene was very brilliant. Doctor Ferris, of New York, presided and the proscenium was filled with clergymen. The rman came forward, and addressed the audience

ms follows:—
"Honor to whom honor is due, " is a maxim belonging as much to Christianity as to common righteousness.

American Protestants are engaged in a work of incalculable moment to our country and our common
Christianity. We believe in our inmost hearts that the
papal system is equally the foe of civil and religious free
dom. We believe that we can alone perpetuate our noble
institutions and the inheritance bequea hed by our fathers, by maintaining a free conscience and a free gospel.

We feel that our struggle is for all that should be dear to
all that is allewed by these sacrifices which our freeta cost. The signs of the times are portentous of great
and solemn events of evil if we are careless, good if we are
rigilant.

rigitant.

While thus engaged, a distinguished stranger comes among us. He comes as a witness emancipated from the very thraldom which we seek to avoid, he throws the whole weight of his character and his cloquence into our scale; He speaks with the earnestness of deep conviction; He has done a good work; He has confirmed all that we have urged against Rome: He has shed new additional lights on the questions involved; He has performed yast labors.

bonal fights on the questions involved; He has performed wast labors.

Now it is belitting that we to whom he has been a co-laborer, should give him some suitable expression of our regard and our sense of his services. This is the object of this meeting. Honor to whom honor is due. (Applause.)

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Hutton, Dr. Cox came

forward to present the testimonial. He had some four months since taken part in an expression of sympathy towards the victims of the Duke of Tus-cany rather than of the Jesuits, and seven weeks since he had the high honor and happiness of exsending to Father Gavazzi a welcome in the name of the American republic. Referring to Archbishop Hughes he said, we have no more dislike to John soforth, than Father Gavazzi; but we feel pity for a man of his responsibility in heaven if not on earth. But he recollected that some officials in this country cannot be and are not naturalized, because to swear allegiance to our eagle, and to our E Pluribus Unum they must forswear allegiance to the greatest despot of the world. (Applause.) Some have been surprised at the type of sentiment and patriotic thought which Gavazzi has exhibited in this country. If he were to come here to be a citizen, he should not think him worthy the land of his adoption if he could ever forget the land of his nativity. Gavazzi is not less a Christian because, instead of waiting for Luther's protestantism, he goes back to the thunder and lightning of the Aposthe Paul. (Applause.) What do I care about Pro-Lestantism, except for patriotism, for society, and for the age. (Applause.) If all the world would love intelligently the "Epistle to the Romans," I would let Protestantism take care of itself, with the patronage of heaven and earth. He would not trespass on their good humor, he hoped, too long, but he would speak a little, as an American, in reference to the visit of his distinguished brother. He did not wonder that the effect of his lectures was such that In Jesuitical quarters it was deemed politic to say Mum." (Applause.) Let the men of heaven show themselves worthy of earth by applauding fruth. Our brother has come among us with ill will to nobody, but with a motto such as heavenly symphonies gave to the shepherds, "Peace on earth and good will toward men." But peace with truth, peace without error. We do not court persecution, but we do not fear it; and we are ready, if need be, to die for the truth. (Applause.) For one, he congratulated himself, and thanked God that the visit and efforts of his Italian friend had met such appreciation throughout the country. From Passamquoddy to the Rio Grande, and from Canada to California, those lectures have been read, and awakened a thrill in the hearts of all—and I thank God for it. I sak you all Christians so to love Gavazzi as to love the cause for which he was born, and perhaps born again; to love him and to love Italy for what it was and for what, regenerated, it may be; and to pray that God may yet lead Gavazzi to do that which without God, mortal man cannot achieve. Old Horace said to Augustus—Late, not early, may you return to heaven; a great while may you be preserved prosperous, to act among the old people of Romulus; rather may you be spared to enjoy great triumphs. That is the prayer which the enlightened mind of thousands would now unter for him. Rev. Dr. Cox then proceeded to read the testimonial which he said some friends had put into his hands, having at the same time put into his hands (Gavazzi) something for their purse. \$1,000. (The latter he handed to Gavazzi, amid great applause.)

Dr. Cox then read the following address, interlarding it with appropriate commentaries. ut we do not fear it; and we are ready, if need be

Dr. Cox then read the following address, interlarding it with appropriate commentaries.

Park Alexarder Gavazz—As friends of your cause, your country, and yourself personally, we present to you this slight testimonial of our regard. The offering enclosed (one thousand dollars) is but just sufficient to give you for your last course of sectures, the freedom of the hall. Appropriately it should have preceded your labors, but now perhaps still more proportially, as the testimony of our admiration and or consideration of the great good which by the boundary of consideration of the great good which by the boundary of the great good which by the great good great gr

of your lectures in the daily papers. We rejoice in your advoted patriotism, your arenat love of liberty, your abhorrence of the papal despotism, your acquaintance with divine truth, your love of the Bable and your reliance upon it, your perfect frankness, fearlessness, and independence. May God guide you instruct your own heart more and more in his truth, baptize you with his spirit, prepare you to preach the gospel of Christ in your own lear Italy, and make you victorious, by his grace, over all

prepare you to preach the gospet. Chirak myour over all enemies.

We spressent you these copies of God's Word—one in pur own native tongue, one in yours. [Dr. Cox kissed the books as he handed them to Padre Gavazzi, and the hudience applauded most enthusiastically] In the conflict against the papal system, as against every part of the kingdom of Satan the Bible is the foundation of all pur hopes, the source of all our strength, the storehouse of our weapons. The Bible in our hearts and in our lives, the Bible in all our institutions, the Bible at our fireside in our sanotuaries and our schools the Bible as free as the air, and as all surrounding—the Bible here, there, everywhere, is the support and the safeguard of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure ground of national and personal prosperity. May the Word of God fill your own dear native itsly—may it prevail in all your families, your churches, your schools—may it speedily have free course, and be glorified everywhere with you as with us, and may your dear native land be free with the liberty of Christian freemen, by the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus! And God graot this you yourself may be spared to witness the beginning of this day of glory.

day of glory In behalf of your hearers and friends who have, with warm hearts, united in this testimonial, we are most

arm hearts, united in this testimonial, we are most especifully and truly yours,
GEORGE B. CHENTER,
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
C. R. ROSSET,
NEW YORK, Friday evening, May 13, 1853. Grongs Dotollas, James A Dwight, C. R. Rosmer, Moreman De Morte.

New York, Friday evening, May 13, 1853.

Father Gavazzi then addressed the audience, reiterating his former statements that he was a man of war. When I came to America, he said, Papists were free to speak against Protestanism, but Protestanism ever not free to speak against the Papist system; but now freedom for all! (Cheers.) War is necessary to maintain the purity of Protestanism; it is necessary to have at the same time fresh and renewed discussion, without which Protestanism becomes dull and dark. Remember Christ in the Gospel, when the father of the family was sleeping the enemy of man came to sow tares in thefield; so when you sleep, Jesuits, bishops and archbishops work and sow tares in the American field, therefore, war, war, to cut off the influence of popery in the community. (Thunders of applause.) I cannot respect the system, however I may do individually; and it is my duty to attack the system, and therefore war, in order to prevent the papal influence in America. Jesuits increase in your country, and Roman Catholic prelates increase in your country; therefore, I repeat, if twenty years ago it was a crime to speak against popery, when the great majority of Papists here were Americane, to day it is a crime to be select. (Applause.) Therefore, war, war, war forever against popery. Let America be always the hospitable home for Europe, and let the Roman Catholic be free in their religion; but never let it be a Roman Catholic country. This is the fresh corollarium—the necessity to maintain colosiestical religion in your country. The second corollarium is to preceive your nationality in your schools. The Jesuits would transubstantiate your national schools, but it is in your Dower to prevent such a mircele. (Cheers.) We comigrants are proud to be called Americans, and do you not therefore change your name for, any italian, person, to describe the colosies of the protestical religion in your country.

let there be always American schools. (Applanse.) I dream that this large army of good American boys, and on the other hand, the monstrous dragoons coming with open mouths from Rome, and I dream of this band of Protestant boys coming with bible in hand against these monstrous dragoons. (Applause.) Oh, my dear brethren, educate the young people in Protestant learning, and you will have strong Americans in future for the preservation of your country. Especially educate them in the religion of God, and teach them to vote at the polls according to their consciences, and not at the bidding of bishops and archbishops and Jesuits. If it is not possible to expel all foreign prelates and all Jesuits from your country, watch their movements in order to prevent the mobs and riots, and the civil wars, which they produced last year in England. The padre repeated his former cantion about the Jesuitically-educated chambermaids and nurses, and the danger to be apprehended for themin Protestant families. As to the woman's rights movement, he would tell them first to apply themselves to educational purposes, and then let them go and become presidentesses if they can. (Laughter.) I have only to say to the Americans—because I remember I was under the American flag at Rome—and I have to repay you with my gratitude for the hospitality extended by you in your free land to my poor countrymen; and if I ever speak again in New York it will be in defence of my country. Italy may be sleeping, but it is not dead. Insult not an oppressed people, and remember that from this Italy—oppressed as she is—came all that is beautiful in art. (Applause.) I thank all my supporters who have enabled me to pay the expenses of this room. I thank the free press, who have spread the word of God throughout the land. I thank the Catholic press, also, for having covered me with ignominy, but that is the proof that I am in the right way. The only way the Catholic press, could insult any Archbishop or any Cardinal who may attack Protestantism. (Applause.) Finall

The eighty-third anniversary of the birthday of Robert Owen, known for the peculiar principles which he has promulgated, and which is professed by a class of people made up from all kinds of ism-ites, was held at 600 Broadway last Friday evening-When our reporter entered the room, where he expected to see the company assembled at supper, he found them engaged in tripping it on "the light fan-tastic toe" to the music of a harp, a violin, and a few other instruments. Among the persons present was Mrs. Rose, one of the great admirers of Owen; Lucy Stone, and a strange mixture of abolitionists, Fou rierites, communists, spiritual knockers, and infidels, numbering altogether about sixty persons. The dancing over, this motley assemblage sat down to supper, which was despatched with the most aston ishing rapidity. Then came the toasts, the senti-ments and the speeches, Mrs. Rose, the Presidentess, leading off with the following address, or eulogium, on the man in whose honor the anniversary was cele

leading off with the following address, or eulogism, on the man in whose honor the anniversary was celebrated:

My friends:—With unspeakable pleasure do I rise to welcome the natal day of the world's greatest and purest philanthropist, Robert Owen. It is ever a pleasing duty to honor the day that gave birth to a great and noble being, for every good man is a blessing to society. But the gratification this evening must be greatly enhanced to us all; by the pleasing consciousness that our venerable and beloved friend, whose jeighty-third birth day we meet to celebrate, is yet among us; and though the wide ocean separates him from our midst, yet his benign inducence, his gentle and no enevolent spirit, will, I am sure, be felt among us on this interesting occasion. On the 14th of May, 1770, a bright and glorious star appeared in our social and moral horizon, whose effulgent rays penetrated into the deep and dark recesses of our social existence, and disclosed to our mental vision the cliffs and shools, and quicksands of ignorance, selfishness and vice, against which the dearest nopes and the best interests of mankind have been wrecked; and unless they were uprooted from their very foundation, and the streams of life cleansed and purified, would ever inpede the peogrees of mankind have been wrecked; and unless they were uprooted from their very foundation, and the streams of life cleansed and purified, would ever inpede the peogrees of mankind have been wrecked; and unless they were uprooted from their very foundation, and the streams of life cleansed and purified, would ever inpede the peogrees of mankind have been wrecked; and unless they were uprooted from their very foundation, and the streams of life the same of life. The necessarily brief space of time slotted to any speaker on such an occasion, would hardly permit touching upon it. His life was the most ureful and interesting that ever fel to the lot of man. At a very early age he struck out for himself a course of life, which he pursued with an energy, cons neesly invented machinery. At tweaty, hearing a Mr.
Denkawater, employing five hundred hands, advertise for
amanager, Mr. Owen presented himself. "You are a
boy," said Mr. Drinkwater. "That would have been an
objection to me four or fer years ago," was his reply;
"I am a man now, and have some experience in this busi
ness." "What experience?" 'I would have been an
objection to me four or fer years ago," was his reply;
"I am a man now, and have some experience in this busi
ness." "What experience?" 'I would have been
hear and am making three hundred pounds a year." "Haw many
times a week do you get drunk?" I have say drunk
in ny life." 'What salary do you sak?" "Three hun
dred pounds." "Three hundred?" said Mr. D. with astoulsment; "Why, here have been a dozen this morning, some of them double your age and they don't ask half
that sum." Yet yeell, 'said Mr. Owen. 'I am making
three hundred a year in my own business, and I cannot
come for less." Let me see your establishment?" They
went, Mr. Drinkwater examined it in allence." 'Well,
said he, 'ecome one to more, you shall see what
you have a sum and the see your of the year after, and then you can be a partone with me if
it suit you. At the end of four years Mr. Owen entered
into a more extensive partnership, and built the original
Charlton mills in Manchester, over which he had almost
entire control. Thus, commencing life with such genius,
foresight, self-reliance, industry and perseverance, as his
stock in trade, is it surprising that he was so eminently
successful in life! He amassed a princely fortune, and of
fered it at the shrins of humanity. His great object in life
has been to benefit mankind—in his own words, to
"paccably revolutionise the mind and practice of the
race." For this purpose, he set to work, by precept
and example, to diffuse knowledge, based on the inscrutable laws of human mature; to infuse the benign
spirit of charity and kidosess into every heart: to teach
manhind that the law of kindeess is the most effective
had have have been an

The address was received with repeated applause; at its conclusion, Mrs. Rose announced the first regular toast :--

Robert Owen. This was responded to by Mr Macodyann. The speaker give a brief account of the principal eyests

in the life of Mr. Owrs., repeating a great deal that had been said by Mrs. Rose.

The second toast was proposed as follows:—
Social and Political Reformers of all Nations.

To this toast, Mr. Bnown responded substantially in the following language:—
Ladies and Gentlemen:—I would wish to offer no brighter picture than that presented by this toast, to those living at the present day. It is to them we are indebted for the biessings and liberties we now enjoy, and we should, in gratitude, show a due respect for their memory. I will show to you this great country as an emanation from their hands. I will show you progress in the arts and sciences, and in social reform, and ask you to whom we are indebted for all the good which these have effected? Here the speaker reviewed the condition of mankind when the church exercised supreme control over the people, and the liberty which followed the overthrow of its power. He then traced the results of the revolution, down to the period of the American Revolution, which, giving the largest freedom to the people, improved both their social and moral condition. There were, however, he said, a class of men who, not appreciating this liberty, turned it to their own selish account. These men were falsely called retormers, but while they professed liberal principles, their conduct and their actions were opposed to all the great reforms of the present age. The speaker said he was a disciple of Robert Owen, and received his education in a school which had been established through his instrumentality; that he cherished his memory, and would use all the talent at his command to disceninate his views and principles, their conduction of the laboring classes. He founded a village in Scotland, and gave employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers in a mill which he established. He it was who irrst advocated the ten hours system, and hany other rights which have been conceded to the industrial classes. The speaker concluded by drawing an imaginary picture of the harpy state of soc

demnation of the Fugitive Slave law in no measured terms.

Miss Lucy Stone replied to the next toast.

Woman co-equally with man.

She was glad to see that they practically illustrated placing a woman in the President's chair. This, however, was not the only right that should be conceded to her; she was entitled to a place in society beside man, that she might co-operate with him in everything that tended to the regeneration of the human race. She thanked the audience that they had recognized in this act, the equality and fraternity of the race.

At the close of Miss Stone's brief address, the sixth regular toast was proposed:

All social enterprise based on "Liberty, equality, and fraternity."

All rocal enterprise based on "Liberty, equality, and fraternity."

Mr. VAIL responded to this. He was in favor of social enterprise, and expressed his approbation of that displayed by Adam and Eve, the parents of the human race, and the founders of the social system. He announced the startling fact, that all men and women were descended from them, and gave no ordinary meed of praise for the large family she raised. Dismissing Mother Eve with this favorable notice, he proceeded to discuss the merits of Oweniam, and to culogize the founder of the system.

The last tonsts were as follows:

"Charity for the belief, opinions, and feelings of all men." If we cannot reconcile all heads, let us unite all learns."

"A free press: the most powerful lever to raise men."

resent. Before the comp exercises, Mr. Pease, the Superintendent of the House of Industry, came in, followed by a number of the females connected with the "House," who have been taken from the streets in that formerly filthy locality, now dressed neatly and looking happily; and behind these about two hundred boys and girls belonging to the "House," the boys neatly dressed in nankeen suits and palm leaf hats, and the girls appearing with clean white muslin aprons and bonappearing with clean write musin aprons and bon-nets. The children bore with them a banner, bear-ing the inscription "Sabbath School of the Five Points House of Industry, No. 141." The entrance of these redeemed ones was greeted by the audience with a round of applause. Many of the older females with a round of applause. Many of the older females were of very prepossessing appearance, and it scarcely seemed possible that any of these persons had been picked up from the mud, filth, and misery of the Five Points and its vicinity. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Hall, of Peterboro', N. Y. After the prayer, a hymn was sung by the children, when the annual report was read as follows, by Rev. Lucien Burleigh:—

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REFORT OF FIVE FOINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Before presenting their report, it has been thought best by the Board to give a brief account of the institution, previous to their taking it in charge, as published by Mr. Pease in November last:—

The present superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry was appointed May 20, 1850, by the Now York Annual Conference, to the Centre Street Mission, under the auspices of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. The instrumentalities it was intended he should use, were only such as are ordinarily used in the awakening and conversion of siners, with the exeption that the Society instructed him to distribute to the destitute such clothing as might be at his disposal. These he found of themselves to be inadequate to meet the necessities of this fearfully degraded community. When a trat or Bible was offered to these unfortunates, they would ask for bread; and when warned of the consequences of their lives, and urged to return to the path of honesty, sobriety and virtue, they would reply: "We to not live this life because we love it, but because we cannot get out of it. Show us how we can live without vice and crime, we care not how hard the work, be it from daylight till dark, and we will do it." These facts were mentioned to the Board of the Society, to which they replied is substance, that their organization did not contemplate financial relief, but spiritual, (this is evident from their report ef 1861.) and if their missionary embacked in any such enterprise, it must be on his own responsibility, not theirs. This, in a short time, in order to secure the objects of his mission, he found himself compelled to do. He found a shop willing to furnish him seving work, on the condition that he percently discoursing. Many of the shark made the percently discoursing. Many of the shark were so poorly made that the slightest force w

where fists and paving stones were liable to welcome mi-first coming.

A reporter of one of the leading journals in the city being present, told the principal objector that "he was unable to discove how it was any worse for their mis-sionary to manufacture shirts than it was for Paul to make tents; only that Faul did it to help himself, and he to help others." This novel feature of his work the mis-sionary found to meet his most sanguine expectations; and though it was discuit and laborious to take charge of a hundred such sewing women in such a place, yet he and his wife found themselves amply repaid for all their tons by the marked onange which a conscious, monarable,

and behaviour of those employed in the workshop Is this consection the superishicate would rate what to his consection the superishicate would rate what to hy had harded of dollars worth of work excitated ever the Five Points, in irresponsible hands, yet he has never, to his knowledge, lost so much as a pool of thread. Happy as those results were, he still found his provisions incomplete. A home was wanted in which they could be protected from brothel influence, and encouraged in their few they were vacated by their occupants, and worst houses in the community, hired, and took possession, before they were vacated by their occupants, and when thoroughly cleaned and relitted, took up his residence therein. His first plan was to rest the appartments to those the time of the providing their own meals. This he son found to be the expensive, and to minor too many difficulties to answer his purpose. His next more was to break up the small families, and combine them in en, under his own superintendence and direction, boarding them at the nominal price of \$1.25 per west. Here was the constantly applied for admittance, son felt the importance of a Board of Directors for the year of the providing them are the sone of the providing them are the sone of the providing them to the providing them are the sone of the providing them are the sone of the superintendent and others meaning ment. Such a relation the Mission Board disclaimed all right to sustaintender of the superintendent and there was a bandoned. The institution have been reduced to the superintendent and others to accurate such an organization in the Methodist Enlecopal Church. Several meather of the superintendent and others to accurate such an organization in the Mission Board disclaimed all right to sustainable of the superintendent and there to a superintendent, "managed on his own personal account, and is his board down the superintendent and the superintendent and the superintendent and the superintendent such as the superintendent and the superintendent such

The last toasts were as follows:

"Charity for the belief, opinions, and feelings of all men. 'If we cannot reconcile all heads, let us unite all learts.'

"A free press:' the most powerful lever to raise men out of barbarism into civilization."

These toasts were responded to by Dr. Hull and Mr. Baher, after which the tables were removed, the dancing resumed, and keptup till past midnight.

Anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry.

The first anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Five Points House of Industry, was held last Friday evening at the Tabernacle. The attendance was very full, there being, however, a majority of ladies present. Before the commencement of the

and not seeing at liberty—in view of the object of their organization—to do it directly, resolved to hire an assistant female missionary, with the understanding that she might teach in one department of the day school. This they did, paying her salary for six months; after which it was met by the regular day school fund.

organization—to do it directly, resolved to hire an assistant female missionary, with the understanding that she might teach in one department of the day school. This they did, paying her salary for six months; after which it was met by the regular day school fund.

During the month of March, 1853, the present Board of Directors were chosen, all the edicers of the institution, committed to their charge and direction, and its name charged from "Fire Points House of Industry." This alteration was made to meet a partial change in the objects of the institution, and to avoid any seeming reflection upon the inmates in view of their past life and character.

The enterprise at this time was yet an experiment, and fears were entertained in reference to its perpetuity, in consequence of the great demands made upon it in its then it fant state.

But by the blessing of God, and the favor it has received with the public, it has lived and grown another year, and now in view of what it has done and it doing, its Board of Firectors claim for it a place smong the public institutions of our city, and trust that they shall continue to make it worthy of public confidence and patronage.

1. To give the month shelter to poor widows and cryban children.

1. To give protection to poor and friendless females, not vicious, yet without testimonials of good character.

2. To forsish a temporary bome to children either till their parents are able to provide for them, or situations can be obtained.

3. To give protection to poor and friendless females, not vicious, yet without testimonials of good character.

4. To provide an oblivien through which the erionial, the vicious, and the abandoned may pass, and where they may keave the evil reputation acquired by their past misdeeds and start anew in life, with the little acquired by their good behavior in their oblivious passage.

5. To give provide employment for those able to work, and instruction to such as a require it, thereby preventing apperium and vice; in a word, to help the past misd

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MIRORLANDOWS.

The Fourth Amiversary of the Secrety for the Receiving Children of Soamen, will take place to 

\$6,000 at beast will be required to carry forward the enterprise for the coming year. This amount the Board of Directors believe a benevolent public will cheerfully and promptly supply.

Beany R. Remen. President.

Stacy B. Colline, Sceretary.

Charles Ely, Treasurer.

John Stevenson, Edward G Bradbury, George Bird, James H. Van Allen. members of the Board.

D. M. Pease, Superintendent.

After the reading of the ment effect.

An address was then delivered by R.N. HAVENS, Ed., who said, that one wing of the army of the Lord of Hosts had been married in the reading of the cone of the cone of the cyt during the past the Cartatians had come to color that, in guthering, the little grains should not be neglected. These persons had come down to the masses. They had brought Christianity into practice; and perhaps the Christian world may discover that the secret of the world's conversion had been found out in the Five Points. Here there is no glitter, no grand organization, but here is an attempt to imitate Him who went about doing good. But what is the necessity of this work in New York? Are we not a Christian people? Those who are acquainted with New York know the necessities of this work. We have here our splendid churches; we sit in our splendid pews, and read and sing out of our velvet-covered prayer books and hymn books; but are we by this, doing all that is required to bring about the conversion of New York? (Mr. Havens here read an extract from the journal of a missionary on the Five Points, exhibiting the greatest misory, destitution and wrethedness in that vicinity.) These people are men and women like yourselves—the creatures of the same God—for whom the same Saviour died—many of them are the children of pious parents, brought up in the lap of luxury. There is necessity for this kind of work; there is no analyse the wind a many of them are the children of pious parents, brought up in the knowledge of Christianity, and expending the widow and the fatherless, not in seather its on much produce the father of the

daily. I commend this cause to your liberality and contributions.

Rev. Mr. PEASE was here introduced to the audience amidst loud applause. He said that he should have liked to remain in the back ground. Our friend Beccher said these children were clad. There are some bare feet behind these boards. I try to instill into these shildren that it is no disgrace to have bare eet or tattered clothing. Our children have behaved to night, I think, about as well as children in general, and I think they know about as much. It seems to me, the idea that has been entertained in reference to this class of individuals, is all wrong. I thought, before I went to the Five Points, that the individuals who lived in that locality did so because they loved it. This is not the case. They all acknowledge they are wrong, and declare that were it in their power they would escape at once. This is true, but they want personal care and attention.

A contribution was then taken up, and the meeting was dismissed.

Religious Intelligence.

SERMONS TO-DAY.

The Pastor of the Houston Street Presbyterian Church will preach a closing sermon this evening, a half past seven o'clock. Rev. Mr. Clelan will preach in the Canal Street Presby. erian Church this morning and evening. The third discourse on the remembrance and recogni-tion of friends in a future life, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Vanarscale, in the church corner of Bleecker and An os street, this evening at a quarter before eight

o'clock.

The Prophet Snow will preach at Mount Zion Free Church, 163 Bowery, this afternoon and evening.

INSTALLATION.

Rev. J. G. Adams was installed pastor of the First Uniersalist Church, in Worcester, Mass., on the 12th inst. ORDINATION.
William Simons was ordained to the Baptist ministry, in Cornwall Hollow, Conn., on the 27th April.

INVITATIONS.

Bev. Sumner Livingston has been invited to take charge of the Unitarian Society, in Rowe, Mass.

Rev. James Thurston has received and accepted a numerous invitation to become the pastor of the Allen Street Congregational Church, Boston.

ACCEPTANCES.

Rev. G. W. Hervey, of this city, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Hulson. Rev. William Maul has accepted the call of the Samp-

town Baptis; church.

Rev. F G. Brown, late of West Townseni, has accepted an appointment as agent of the American Baptist Publication Society.

Rev. E. W. Dickinson, late of Lewisburg, has become pastor of the Union Baptist church, Pittsburg, Pa. Rev. E. F. Crane has accepted the pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Andover, Alleghany county. Rev. F. Kidder has accepted the agency of the New York Missionary Convention.

Rev. Mr. Laurie, of Buffalo Hudson county, N. Y., has received a call from the First Universalist church of Charlestown, Mass.

Charlestown, Mass.

Rev. F. R. Newell has resigned the charge of the Unitaian society in Brewster, Mass., to take effect the first of
June.

Dr. Empire, rector of St. James' church in Richmond,
Va., has resigned his connection with that society on account of ill health.

The Rev. G. W. Montgomery, for several years pastor
of the Universalist society in Rochester, has been compelled to relinquish his charge in consequence of an
affection of the throat.

BEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

Rev. James Smylie died in Ahite county, Miss., on the 26th uit, aged '3 years, and in the fifty first year of his ministry. He was the first Presby terian minister settled in Mississippi.

Rev. Mr. Shaw, of the Catholic church, in Detroit, Mich., was thrown from his carriage on the 10th inst., and died from the injuries he received.

Rev. Henry Luke was one of the victims of the late canstrophe at Norwalk, Conn. He was on his way to Boston to take charge of the German Lutheran church in that city.

Rev. Charles W. Carnester died at William. Rev. Charles W. Carpenter died at Plattskill, on the

NEW CHURCHES.

A new Baptist church was organized at Prairie du Chien, Wis., on the 17th ult. The church consists of some fifteen members, most of whom are from New York.

The Bishop of New Jersey will consocrate Grace church, in Jersey City, on the 18th inst.

The new chirch of St. John's oburch, in Sayannah, was consecrated on the 7th inst.

The new church edifice in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was dedicated on the 10th inst.

was dedicated on the 10th inst.

The corner stone of a new church, about to be erected by the First Congregational Society, in Fair Haven, Conn., was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 12th inst.

The members of the Congregationalist church at Terre Haute, Indiana, whose church edifice was recently de stroyed by the storm, have resolved to erect a new and more substantial building immediately.

The Baptist Missionary chapel, in Orange street, New ark, N. J., was dedicated on the 11th inst. A new church is to be built near the Rock Island depot, Chicage by the Epiacopalians, upon a lot recently purchased for that purpose.

The corner stone of a new Baptist church was laid in Fitchburg, on the 19th inst.

The Sacrament of Confirmation will be ad Nativity Church, Second avenue, on Wedninst., at 8 o'clock A. M.

Nativity Church, Second avenue, on Wednesday, 18th Inst., at 8 o'clock A.M.

The first anniversary meeting of the New York Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street, on Monday evening, 16th inst., a 7½ o'clock.

A convention of Unitarian clergymen and laymen met at St. Lonis on the 29th ult. Delegates were present from nine States. The annual report of the executive committee exhibits the condition of the Western Conference. It appears that there are nineteen churches is the eleven States embraced, eight of which are in Illinois. This was the second annual meeting of the conference.

Mr Jonathan Ki'd, lately deceased of Pittaburg, by his will, generously donated \$5,000 to the support of experanuated preachers, and the widows of deceased ministers, of the Pittaburg M E Conference; \$2,000 to the Missionary Society of the same branch of the church and \$1,000 to the Colonization.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher is engaged to supply the pulpit of the Second Evangelical Corgregational Church in Cambridgeport, for the present—the Rev. J. C. Lovejoy having resigned his office as pastor of sald church.

The New York annual conference of preachers of the Methediat Episcopal church, which has been in session at Kingston for the past eight days, has closed its sittings. The following are some of the principal appointments for the coming year, the great majority remaining as they were, as this is not the year in which the most transfers of preachers are made:

Duane street. Rev. Z. N. Lewis.

Vestry street. Rev. E. E. Bragdon.

Mulberry street. Rev. J. B. Hagany.

Sullivan street. Rev. J. H. Hys.

Five Points Mission. Rev. D. H. Hys.

Five Points Mission. Rev. B. A. Chalker.

Yonkers. Rev. D. H. Hys.

Five Points Mission. Rev. B. A. Chalker.

Yonkers. Rev. P. P. Sandford.

White Plains. Rev. John Luckey.

Ror dout. Rev. S. M. Fitch.

Rhinebeck. Rev. S. M. Fitch.

Rhinebeck. Rev. S. M. Fitch.

Rhinebeck of the Rev. S. M. Fitch. Countences its ression in t

United States District Court

the New York East Conference, which, commences its reasion in this city on the 18th inst, in the Allen street church. There were no changes of presiding ciders.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraoil.

Larcheny On The High Stats.

May 10.—Charles H. Rrown, second mate of the American : hip Winfield Scott, was charged with stealing a box of clothing belonging to a German passenger on board that vessel, on the 12th of February last, during her voyage from Liverpool to New York. Mr Wan. M. Evarts conducted the case for the prosecution: Mr. Wheaton defended the prisoner. It appeared in evidence that the box was missed by the passenger, and was subsequently discovered in the forecastle, and by the testimony of a boy it was proved that the accused was seen removing a box from the steerage to the forecastle an tight. The defence was that the prisaner did not remove the trunk, and had no knowledge of it. The jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

DEUSIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

DEUSIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Littinghaut.—This action was to recover \$450 for ten months' wages as second pilot on the steakner Oliver Ellisworth, upon the North river, for the season of 1852. The libe'lant entered on board the boat on the first of March, and was discharged by the respondents, the owners, eat the 21st of June. He alleges the bargain was for the season as both parties consented to its continuance. Held that no general custom or usage was proved, that a hiring of pilots to steamboats on the North river without spedication. Also held, that in the present case the weight of evidence was that the hiring was special, that is, for the strength of the season of inc., was absolute for the full period of navigation. Also held, that in the present case the weight of evidence was that the hiring was special, that is, for the super s

suppress of the plants supplied the brig a good navigater from the splants supplied the brig a good navigater from the splants supplied the brig a good navigater from the splants supplied the brig a good navigater from the splants supplied the brig a good navigater which good the boat and put the navigates on board. This was in the day time, in moderate weather, with the wind free, and no danger or extraordinary exaction was incurred in rendering in a saistance. The navigator brought the brig safely into this port. The service was commendable and highly useful to the claimants, as it was the probable means of saving to them a large amount of property. It was strict juric a salvage service, as the libeliants furnished assistance to the brig by the means of the saliguant continued it with her to her as arrival in part. But more pull having been economets are de of salvage merit, no peril having been economets are de of salvage merit no peril having been economets are de of salvage merit in peril being the assistance, nor was the policy inclinate in a signal of distress, and relieve life in peril. The reward in this case should be moderate, because the ship was put to no inconvenience in parting with a navigator, and no personal gallantry or exection of the crew were put in requisition. Still, the compensation should not be limited to pay ment merely for the work and laboe performed, as it must be regarded important to the interests of commerce, that services, such as these, should be suitably encouraged. The master and owners of the ship are the court for the proper order in that respect.

Thomas Rensem and others we William Mayo.—This action is for breach of an agreement by a shipwright to the required consideration, and the defendant is charged with having the action in should be accounted to the ship part of the part of the proper order in that respect.

Thomas Rensem and others we will be action in the hard detailed in the ship and the defendant is charged with having the subject of the part of the part of th